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Preliminary Report on the Copper-bearing Rocks of Douglas County, Wisconsin. By ULYSSES SHERMAN GRANT, Ph.D. Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey, Bulletin No. VI. Economic Series No. 3, pp. 55. 1900.

The report is the result of field work during the summer of 1899, and deals in a preliminary way with the St. Croix and Douglas copper ranges of Douglas county, Wisconsin. It contains four geological maps and several illustrative plates. Chapter I outlines the geology of the county and contains a sketch of the three rock series represented; namely, the Cambrian, the Upper Keweenaw, and the Lower Keweenaw. The Lower Keweenaw consists of igneous rocks, largely basic lava flows with a few interbedded conglomerates. The copper deposits are usually at or near the contacts of the flows, and the author has given some of the characteristics by which the contacts may be known. The Upper Keweenaw consists of conglomerates, sandstones and shales, lying apparently conformably upon the igneous beds and dipping southeast at low angles. The Lake Superior sandstone underlies the northern part of the county, and consists essentially of quartz sand, but in some places becomes conglomeratic, and in others clayey or shaly. Its junction with the Lower Keweenaw is marked by a fault of considerable displacement along which the traps are shattered. Chapter II describes some of the more important outcrops of the St. Croix range and chapter III treats the Douglas range in a similar manner.

The last chapter is a "brief discussion concerning the mode of occurrence of the copper, where to search for copper, and the value of the deposits." This chapter is of special value to the prospector and the investor. On pages 53 and 54 are given several analyses of copper-bearing rocks from the two ranges.

R. D. GEORGE.

Upper and Lower Huronian in Ontario. By ARTHUR P. COLEMAN. Bulletin of the Geological Society of America, Vol. XI, pp. 107-114. 1900.

In his work as geologist for the Ontario Bureau of Mines the author has gathered much material bearing on the problem of the Huronian in Ontario. In tracing the Michipicoten iron range it was found that the band of siliceous rock associated with it, and generally resembling

sandstone, passes at times into cherty and jaspery and quartzitic facies. The same association of siliceous rock and iron ore is found near Pic River, near Rainy Lake and on Rainy River, and near Rat Portage. Jaspery material like that of Michipicoten is found interbedded with iron ores near Lakes Wahnapiatae and Temagami, between Sudbury and the Ottawa River. "If, as seems probable, these jaspers are the equivalents of the western Huronian sandstones, we have a definite horizon, traceable from point to point across the whole northern end of the province" which will be "a most valuable thread with which to unravel the much disturbed and complicated series of Huronian in Ontario." The conglomerates frequently found near the iron-bearing series and containing sandstone, chert, or jasper, identical with those of the iron-bearing series, have a similar range from east to west across the province and are thought to mark the greatest break in the Huronian series, or, in other words, to form the basal conglomerate of the Upper Huronian.

The author shows that if these conclusions are well founded we have "a means of correlating the widely separated and very different looking rocks mapped as Huronian in Ontario. Applying these conclusions to the Shoal Lake district, a part of Lawson's Keewatin is of Huronian age. They may also lead to a more certain correlation of the pre-Cambrian rocks of Ontario and the Wisconsin-Minnesota region."

R. D. GEORGE.

Mesozoic Fossils of the Yellowstone National Park. By T. W. STANTON. An extract from "Geology of the Yellowstone National Park," Monograph XXXII of the U. S. Geological Survey, Part II, Chapter XIII. Washington, 1899.

This chapter forms a valuable contribution to our knowledge of the Mesozoic faunas. The collection of invertebrate fossils described in it consists of seventy-eight species, having a distribution as follows: thirty-one are Cretaceous, forty-six are Jurassic, and one is possibly of Triassic age. The last specimen, a species of *Lingula* resembling *L. brevirostris* of Jurassic age, occurs in the Teton formation which occupies the stratigraphic position between the known Carboniferous and the undoubted Jurassic. This paleontologic evidence is considered too slight to form the basis of a correlation of the Teton with the Triassic of other areas.